

Remarks/Arguments

The Examiner has maintained the objection set forth in paragraph (g) of Paper No. 2 and has maintained the rejection of claim 1 under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, set forth in Paper No. 2, paragraph 4. Accordingly, applicant has amended the portion of claim 1 which includes the words and phrases to which the Examiner objects. Applicant submits that amended claim 1 clearly describes the relationship between the elements recited therein and is in full compliance with 35 USC 112, second paragraph. Support for the amended language of claim 1 is found in the paragraph bridging pages 6-7 of the Office Action and in Figs. 3A-3E.

The Examiner has maintained the rejection of claim 3 under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, as set forth in Paper No. 2, paragraph 6. In response to this rejection, applicant has amended claim 3 to more particularly define the invention. In this regard it is to be noted that the word "other" preceding "adhesive promoter" has been deleted and the two occurrences of the term "and/or" have also been deleted from claim 3.

The Examiner has maintained the rejection of claim 9 under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, as set forth in Paper No. 2, paragraph 9. In rejecting the claim the Examiner urges that the terminology "potentially acidic" is indefinite because it is not clear what properties would render a catalyst "potentially acidic". In response to this rejection applicant has changed the term "potentially acidic" to "acidifiable". Applicant submits that the original term "potentially acidic" clearly means that the catalyst has the potential of becoming converted to an acid catalyst. This concept is clearly and unambiguously indicated by the term "acidifiable" which is the adverb form of the verb "acidify" which means "to convert into an acid". In this regard applicant has enclosed a copy of the dictionary meaning of "acidified" from

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Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary. In view of the above, it is clear that the phrase "said catalyst is acidic or is acidifiable" is clear and unambiguous and is in full compliance with 35 USC 112, second paragraph.

Lastly, the Examiner has maintained the rejection of claim 9 under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, as set forth in Paper No. 2, paragraph 10. In rejecting the claims, the Examiner urges that the term "the bake" is unclear because neither claim 1 nor claim 3, upon which claim 9 depends, recites a baking step. Applicant has therefore deleted the portion of the claim in which the objectionable term appears.

In view of the above arguments and applicant's further amendment to the claims, applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of all of the claims which are currently pending in the application.

Respectfully submitted,
BACON & THOMAS, PLLC

By: 

Joseph DeBenedictis
Registration No. 28,502

625 Slaters Lane, 4th Fl.
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
Phone: (703) 683-0500
Facsimile: (703) 683-1080

JDB/jrs

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achromatic lens *n* (ca. 1864): a lens made by combining lenses of different glasses having different focal powers so that the light emerging from the lens forms an image practically free from unwanted colors

achro-ma-tism \('jā-'krō-mā-'tiz-əm, -ə\ *n* (1797): the quality or state of being achromatic

achy \('ā-kē\ *adj* ach-ier; ach-i-est (1875): afflicted with aches — *ach-iness* *n*

acic-u-lar \('sīk-yə-lər\ *adj* [L. *acicula* (dim. of *L. acus* needle) + *E -ar* — more at ACUTE] (1794): shaped like a needle (~ leaves) (~ crystals)

acid \('as-əd\ *adj* [F or L; *F. acidus*, fr. *L. acēre* to be sour — more at ACETIC] (1626) 1 *a*: sour, sharp, or biting to the taste 2 *b*: sharp, biting, or sour in manner, disposition, or nature (an ~ individual) 3 *c*: sharply clear, discerning, or pointed (an ~ wit) 4 *d*: piercingly intense and often jarring (~ yellow) 5 *e*: of, relating to, or being an acid; also: having the reactions or characteristics of an acid (~ soil) (an ~ solution) 6 *f*: of salts and esters: derived by partial exchange of replaceable hydrogen (~ sodium carbonate NaHCO_3) 7 *c*: marked by or resulting from an abnormally high concentration of acid (~ indigestion) 8 *g*: relating to or made by a process (as in making steel) in which the furnace is lined with acidic material and an acidic slag is used 9 *h*: rich in silica (~ rocks) — *acid-ly* *adv* — *acid-ness* *n*

acid *n* (1696) 1: a sour substance; *specif*: any of various typically water-soluble and sour compounds that are capable of reacting with a base to form a salt, that reddens litmus, that are hydrogen-containing molecules or ions able to give up a proton to a base, or that are substances able to accept an unshared pair of electrons from a base 2: something incisive, biting, or sarcastic (a social satire dripping with ~) 3: *LSID* — *acid-y* \('as-əd-ē\ *adj*

acid-fast \('as-əd-'fast\ *adj* (1903): not easily decolorized by acids

acid-head \('hed\ *n* (1966): an individual who uses LSD

acid-ic \('sīd-ik, -ə\ *adj* (1880) 1: acid-forming 2: ACID

acid-i-fier \('sīd-ə-'fī-ə\ *n* (ca. 1828): one that acidifies; *esp*: a substance used to increase soil acidity

acid-i-fy \('fī\ *vb* -fied; -fy-ing *vi* (1797) 1: to make acid 2: to convert into an acid ~ *vi*: to become acid — *acid-i-fi-ca-tion* \('sīd-ə-'fī-kā-shən\ *n*

acid-i-m-e-ter \('sīd-ə-'dīm-ət-ər\ *n* (ca. 1828): an apparatus for measuring the strength or the amount of acid present in a mixture or solution — *acid-i-met-ric* \('sīd-ə-'mē-trik\ *adj* — *acid-i-met-ry* \('sīd-ə-'dīm-ə-'trē\ *n*

acid-i-ty \('sīd-ət-ē, -ə\ *n*, *pl* -ties (1620) 1: the quality, state, or degree of being acid 2: the state of being excessively acid

acid-o-phil \('sīd-ə-'fīl, -ə\ *also* acid-o-phile \('fīl\ *n* (ca. 1900): a substance, tissue, or organism that stains readily with acid stains — *acidophil* *also* *acidophile* *adj*

acid-o-ph-il-ic \('sīd-ə-'dō-'fīl-ik\ *adj* (ca. 1900) 1: staining readily with acid stains: ACIDOPHIL 2: preferring or thriving in a relatively acid environment

acid-o-ph-il-us milk \('sīd-ə-'dōf-(ə-)lēs\ *n* [NL *Lactobacillus acidophilus* lit., acidophilic lactobacillus] (1921): milk fermented by any of several bacteria and used therapeutically to change the intestinal flora

acid-o-sis \('sīd-ə-'dōs-sis\ *n* (1900): an abnormal condition characterized by reduced alkalinity of the blood and of the body tissues — *acidotic* \('dōt-ik\ *adj*

acid phosphatase *n* (1949): a phosphatase (as the phosphomonoesterase from the prostate gland) active in acid medium

acid precipitation *n* (1979): precipitation (as rain or snow) whose increased acidity is caused by environmental factors (as atmospheric pollutants)

acid rain *n* (1858): acid precipitation in the form of rain

acid rock *n* (1966): rock music with lyrics and sound relating to or suggestive of drug-induced experiences

acid test *n* (1912): a severe or crucial test

acid-u-late \('sīj-ə-'lāt\ *vi* -lat-ed; -lat-ing [L. *acidulus*] (1732): to make acid or slightly acid — *acid-u-la-tion* \('sīj-ə-'lāt-shən\ *n*

acid-u-lent \('sīj-ə-'lənt\ *adj* [F. *acidulant*, fr. *pp. of aciduler* to acidulate, fr. *L. acidulus*] (1834): ACIDULOUS

acid-u-lous \('sīj-ə-'ləs\ *adj* [L. *acidulus* sourish, fr. *acidus*] (1769): somewhat acid in taste or manner: HARSH

aci-nar \('as-ə-'nər, -nār\ *adj* (1936): of, relating to, or comprising an acinus (pancreatic ~ cells)

aci-nus \('as-ə-'nəs\ *n*, *pl* -ni \('nī\ [NL; fr. *L. berry*, berry seed] (ca. 1751): any of the small sacs that terminate the ducts of a racemose gland and are lined with secreting cells — *aci-nous* \('nəs\ *adj*

ack-ack \('ak-'ak\ *n* [Brit. signalmen's former telephone pron. of *AA*, abbr. of *antiaircraft*] (1926): an antiaircraft gun; also: antiaircraft fire

ack-knowl-edge \('nāl-'ij, -ə\ *vi* -edged; -edg-ing [ac- (as in *accord*) + *knowledge*] (15c) 1: to recognize the rights, authority, or status of 2: to own or admit knowledge of or agreement with 3 *a*: to express gratitude or obligation for 4: to take notice of 5: to make known the receipt of 6: to recognize as genuine or valid (~ a debt) — *ack-knowl-edge-able* \('ə-'bəl\ *adj*

syn ACKNOWLEDGE, ADMIT, OWN, AVOW, CONFESS mean to disclose against one's will or inclination. ACKNOWLEDGE implies the disclosing of something that has been or might be concealed; ADMIT implies reluctance to disclose, grant, or concede and refers usu. to facts rather than their implications; OWN implies acknowledging something in close relation to oneself; AVOW implies boldly declaring, often in the face of hostility, what one might be expected to be silent about; CONFESS may apply to an admission of a weakness, failure, omission, or guilt.

ack-knowl-edged \('ij-d\ *adj* (1598): generally recognized, accepted, or admitted — *ack-knowl-edged-ly* \('ij-ə-'dli\ *adv*

ack-knowl-edg-ment *also* *ack-knowl-edge-ment* \('nāl-'ij-'mənt, -ə\ *n* (1594) 1 *a*: the act of acknowledging 2: recognition or favorable notice of an act or achievement 3: a thing done or given in recognition of something received 4: a declaration or avowal of one's act or of a fact to give it legal validity

ac-line \('jā-'klin-ik\ *n* [a- + *clinic*] (1850): an imaginary line roughly parallel to the geographical equator and passing through those points where a magnetic needle has no dip

ac-me \('ak-'mē\ *n* [Gk. *akmē* point, highest point — *1* (1620): the highest point or stage; also: one that represents of the thing expressed (he was the ~ of courtesy) *syn* see ac-me \('ak-'mē\ *n* [Gk. *akmē* eruption of the face, MS var point] (ca. 1828): a disorder of the skin caused by inflamed skin glands and hair follicles; *specif*: one found chiefly and marked by pimples esp. on the face — *ac-ned* \('nēd\ *adj*

ac-ock \('kāk\ *adj* or *adv* (1846): being in a cocked position

acoe-lo-mate \('jā-'sē-lə-'māt\ *n* (ca. 1889): an invertebrate; *esp*: one belonging to the group comprising the nemertean and characterized by bilateral symmetry a cavity that is the only internal cavity — *acelomate* *adj*

acold \('kōld\ *adj* [ME] *archaic* (14c): COLD, CHILLED (his feathers, was ~ John Keats)

ac-olyte \('ak-ə-'lit\ *n* [ME *acolyte*, fr. MF & ML; OF, fr. fr. *MGK akolouthos*, fr. Gk. *akolouthos*, following, fr. *a-*, *ha-* (homos) same) + *keleuthos* path] (14c) 1: one who assists man in a liturgical service by performing minor duties

ac-o-nite \('ak-ə-'nit\ *n* [MF or L; fr. *L. aconitum*, fr. Gk. *akōnē* 1: MONKSHOOD 2: the dried tuberous root of a monkshood (*aconitum napellus*) formerly used as a sedative and anodyne

acorn \('ā-'kōr-n, -kərn\ *n* [ME *akern*, fr. OE *acern*; aki field, MHG *ackern* acorns collectively — more at AC: the nut of the oak usu. seated in or surrounded by a cupule of indurated bracts

acorn squash *n* (1937): an acorn-shaped dark green winter squash with a ridged surface and sweet yellow to orange flesh

acorn tube *n* (1934): a very small vacuum tube that resembles in shape and is used at extremely high frequencies

acorn worm *n* (ca. 1889): any of a group (Enteropneusta) wormlike marine animals having an acorn-shaped proboscis classified with the chordates

acous-tic \('kū-'stik\ or *acous-ti-cal* \('sti-kəl\ *adj* [Gk. *akouein* to hear — more at HEAR] (1605) 1: to the sense or organs of hearing, to sound, or to the science (~ apparatus of the ear) (~ energy); as *a*: deadening sound (~ tile) 2 *b*: operated by or utilizing sound waves ing to, or being a musical instrument whose sound is not modified — *acous-ti-cal-ly* \('kū-'stik-əlē\ *adv*

acous-ti-cian \('ak-'tī-'stī-sh-ən, -ə-'kū-ē\ *n* (1859): a specialist in acoustics

acous-tics \('kū-'stiks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr (1683): that deals with the production, control, transmission, reflection, and effects of sound 2 *also* *acoustic*: the qualities that determine the effect of an enclosure (as an auditorium) to reflect sound waves way as to produce distinct hearing

ac-quaint \('kwānt\ *vi* [ME *aquainten*, fr. OF *acointier*, fr. *nitare*, fr. LL *acognitus*, pp. of *acognoscere* to know perfectly + *cognoscere* to know — more at COGNITION] (13c) 1: to know personally (was ~ with the mayor) 2: to make cause to know firsthand *syn* see INFORM

ac-quain-tance \('kwānt-'n(t)s\ *n* (14c) 1 *a*: person or familiarity 2 *b*: the state of being acquainted 3 *a*: with whom one is acquainted (shouldn't ~ be forgo Burns) 4 *b*: a person whom one knows but who is not a close friend — *ac-quain-tance-ship* \('kwānt-'n(t)s-'shīp\ *n*

ac-qui-esce \('ak-'wē-'es\ *vi* -esced; -esc-ing [F. *acquiescer*, fr. L. *ad-* + *quiescere* to be quiet — more at QUIET] (1620): comply tacitly or passively *syn* see ASSENT

ac-qui-es-cence \('es-'n(t)s\ *n* (1631) 1: the act of acquiescing 2: state of being acquiescent 3: an instance of acquiescing

ac-qui-es-cent \('es-'n(t)\ *adj* [L. *acquiescent*, *acquiescens*, pp. of *quiescere*] (1753): inclined to acquiesce — *ac-qui-es-cent-ly* *adv*

ac-quire \('kwī-'r\ *vi* -acquired; -acquir-ing [ME *aque-* *acquerre*, fr. *L. acquirere*, fr. *ad-* + *quaerere* to seek, obtain] (get as one's own): *a*: to come into possession or control unspecified means 2: to come to have as a new or additional trait, or ability (as by sustained effort or through external forces) (~ fluency in French) (bacteria that ~ tolerance to ~) 3: to locate and hold (a desired object) in a detector by radar

acquired immunodeficiency syndrome *n* (1982): AIDS

ac-quire-ment \('kwī-'r-'mənt\ *n* (1630) 1: an attainment body usu. resulting from continued endeavor 2: the act of acquiring

syn ACQUIREMENT, ACQUISITION, ATTAINMENT, ACCOMPLISHMENT power or skill won through deliberate effort. ACQUIREMENT the result of constant endeavor to cultivate oneself; ATTAINMENT stresses the effort involved and the inherent value of what is attained; ACCOMPLISHMENT suggests a distinguished achievement; ACCOMPLISHMENT implies a socially useful skill.

ac-qui-si-tion \('kwī-'zī-'sh-ən\ *n* [ME *acquisicioun*, fr. MF *acquisition*, fr. L. *acquisition*, *acquisitio*, fr. *acquisitus*, pp. of *acquirere*] (14c) 1: the act of acquiring 2: something acquired or acquired

the acquiring of library materials (as books and periodicals) by purchase, exchange, or gift *syn* see ACQUIREMENT — *ac-quisi-tion-ally* \('kwī-'zī-'sh-ən-əlē\ *adv*

ac-quis-i-tive \('kwī-'zī-'tīv\ *adj* (1846): strongly desirous of and possessing *syn* see COVETOUS — *ac-quis-i-tive-ly* *adv*

ac-quit \('kwit\ *vi* -acquit-ted; -acquit-ting [ME *aquiten*, fr. fr. *a-* (fr. *L. ad-*) + *quite* free of — more at QUIT] (13c) 1: to pay off (as a claim or debt) 2 *obs*: REPAY, REQUIT, charge completely (as from an obligation or accusation)

acquit the prisoner 3: to conduct (oneself) usu. satisfactorily under stress (the recruits acquitted themselves like veterans)

BEHAVE, EXCULPATE — *ac-quit-ter* *n*

ac-quit-tal \('kwit-'təl\ *n* (15c): a setting free from the charge by verdict, sentence, or other legal process

ac-quit-tance \('kwit-'n(t)s\ *n* (14c): a document evidencing charge from an obligation; *esp*: a receipt in full